

THE STUDY WORKING RECORD, WEEKEND 17, JULY 11, 1957

**PRICE SIXPENCE**

**ELIGIBLE PREMISES TO LET, at Brisbane.**  
 Lionston Bay.—Five eligible premises TO LET, in the sum

consisting of a newly erected two-story stone house, situated at the corners of Charlotte and Edward streets, containing spacious and lofty rooms, with large windows, hall, and lobby, and an extensive cellar underneath; also a detached kitchen and a small outbuilding, and a large paved yard, with a fine lawn and garden, and a well-kept driveway, and a fine view of the city and harbor. The house, &c., have been finished in the most elegant and comfortable manner, and is well adapted for a residence. It is suitable for a private dwelling-house, boarding-house, hotel, or general store, and has both a public and private entrance. A balcony extends for upwards of seventy feet round the principal front. Adjoining are four neat brick-bath outages, each containing

**H**OUSE TO LET, in George-street—in the best and most business part of George-street, Sydney. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. HARRISON, ROBERTSON & CO., 100, George-street.

**H**OUSE and SHOP to LET. Apply to M. BULLARD, 58, Clarence-street.

**H**OUSE to LET in Pitt-street. Two good rooms and kitchen, water laid on. Apply to J. STURT, 110, Pitt-street.

**L**ODGINGS to LET for respectable Females, Mrs. WEBB'S, 31, Park-street. Unexceptionable references required.

**OFFICES TO LET** at H. MARSHALL'S, Queen's place, near Circular Wharf.

**OFFICE TO LET**—To LET, in Mort's building, those offices lately occupied by Mr. Brice, contractor. For further particulars apply to T. & MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

**OFFICES TO LET**, centrally situated.—To LET, the first floor of the premises occupied by J. G. Wall and Co., Wyndham-square, admirably adapted for a public company.

**PRIVATE BOARD AND Residence for a lady and gentleman, or a single gentleman. 25, Elizabeth-street North.**

**R**ESPECTABLE Board and Residence at M<sup>r</sup>. O'KULLY'S, 1, Meury's Buildings, Church-hill.

**R**EDUCED RENT.—Three-roomed Cottages for 10s. a week. Mr. WOODHOUSE, Garard's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

**S**TORIES — One of those extensive Four-floor Stores to LET, next but one to Messrs. Hottiman and Co., and 5 mch Consulate, Elizabeth-street, on the Circular Quay. Apply to Mr. 14AC0 L'VY; or S. H. HARRIS, 135, G-orge-street.

**STORE TO LET**, situated in Pitt-street, opposite to Queen's-place. Apply to **WANT and TEMPER**, in mongers, on the premises.

**STORAGE** for heavy or light goods, at **E. CULLEN'S**, Circular Quay.

**STORAGE**.—Storage Room for free goods. **WILLIAM JOLLY**, Circular Quay.

**SUPERIOR** accommodation, with board, at 14 Old South Head Road.

**TWO GENTLEMEN** can be comfortably accommodated with Board, &c., at **Umblerland Hotel, 117, Cumberland-street.**

**TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN** can be accommodated with breakfast and bed, one guinea per week. **M. M. Heald Office.**

**TO LET,** furnished, with attendance, a **Drawing-room and Bed-room.** Enquire **No. 1, Trinity-place, Liverpool-street.**

**TO LET**, at Strathren, Watervay Bay, Balmain, the Cottage lately occupied by Mr. F. M. Williams, consisting of four rooms and large cellar. For inspection apply to H. V. N. DEN, next door; and, for the particulars, to THOMAS BOWDEN, Macquarie-place.

**TO LET**—A House, with detached kitchen, situated at Camperdown. W. T. PINNEY, Parramatta-street.

**TO LET**, at Paddington, in the rear of Mr. Capewell's near the Barracks, a good wooden Cottage, with four rooms and large cellar, and a garden of about half an acre. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, Mr. Capewell, at the Barracks, or to Mr. W. T. Pinney, Parramatta-street.

**TO BE LET**, with immediate possession, all the desirable and valuable business premises, No. 301, Governor street, known as the Temple of Fashion, late in the occupation of Mary Carter, and available for any business purpose. The accommodation consists of a large shop, with three dwelling rooms at the back; on the second floor, there are four apartment offices, recently occupied by J. N. Shuttleworth, Esq.; the third floor contains three large bedrooms. On the basement there is a convenient cooking kitchen, scullery, good yard, and wine cellar. Apply to J. N. Shuttleworth, Esq., 301, Governor street.

**T**O LET, with immediate possession, a well-built stone House, for a respectable family, within an easy distance of the City, and near the Water-works. The Rent will be together or separately. Apply to Mr. GOULD, Lloyds Chambers.

**T**O LET, Furnished, Drawing-room and T Bed-rooms at No. 32, Elizabeth street North.

**T**O LET, a large front Room, suitable for an office at 298, George-street.

**T**O LET, with immediate possession, a well-built stone House, for a respectable family, within an easy distance of the City, and near the Water-works. The Rent will be together or separately. Apply to Mr. GOULD, Lloyds Chambers.

**T**O LET, Two very neat Rooms, at No. 137, Cumberland-street North.

**T**O LET, at BOTANY, adjoining the residence of G. R. NICHOLS, Esq., a very nice Family Residence, containing 6 Rooms, and a Bath, with 18 acres of land and garden, in the hands of Messrs. ARNOLD.

**TO LET**, for a term of years, those eligible as extensive Business Premises, situated Nos. 54 and 56 George-street, lately occupied by Mr. William Adie, tobacconist at present occupied by Mr. R. B. B. and R. B. Jeweller. For particulars apply to J. FLOMLEY, 28, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 68

**T O LET, a Small Shop, 3 Rooms, next the Circus.** Apply to **W. REDMAN, victor, King and Pitt streets.**

**T O LET, Shop and Premises on Brickfield-hill,** next door to Lucker and Turner, (Hose driest). Enquire of **C. KINSELA, undertaker, Goulbourn-street.**

**T O LET, a Sixty Acre Farm, at Cook's River, w** plenty of timber on it. Apply to **No. 5, Victoria-street** the back of Smart's Mill.

**TO LET,** a Suite of Apartments, suitable for a lady and gentleman, at 14, Kissambeth-street North.

**TO LET,** Two Rooms, with water laid on, suitable for a married couple, or offices. Rent, 30s. per week. Apply No. 31, Elz-a-beth-street North.

**TO BE LET,** for a term of years, an eligible Block of Land, situated in the most fertile part of Cook's River District, consisting of eight acres more or less, well stocked with excellent timber, with abundant supply of excellent water, suitable for any purpose.

**TO LET.** A Public House, most delightfully situated in the heart of the city, with a long lease and rent. To any respectable party with a moderate capital is a first-rate opportunity for embarking into the above trade. Immediate application is necessary to JOHN CURRY, book Pitt-street.

**T** George-street, lately occupied by Mr. S. W. Davis, and being opposite the Empire Office. Apply to HENRY WALKER and CO., a General Quay.

**T**O LET, a small Cottage in Balmoe. Inquire at 81, Sussex-street, near the Woolpack Inn.

**T**O LET, near Church-hill, in Prince-street, T. Houses, each containing six rooms, water laid on, suitable for respectable families; will be let for a term of one or years at reduced rates. Apply at 691, Lower George-street.

**TO LET,** Stone Houses of six rooms in Palm Street, with water. Rent, 25s. per week. Apply to Mr. GUEST, 9, Stanley-street, near Bourke-street.

**TO LET,** one of those newly erected Houses East-street, consisting of shop, four rooms, and kitchen, with water laid on. These premises are situated for a business or a residence. Rent, moderate. For terms, apply to J. HAYES, a broker, 10, Nassau-door.

**TO LET,** a Cottage with five rooms, and out-d

**TO CAB PROPRIETORS AND DRAYMEN.**  
TO LET, in Brougham-street, Woolloomoo, a four-  
Stable, Coach-house, and Hay-loft; with a two-roomed residence  
enclosed yard, and water. Also a three-room Cottage; apply  
Mr. NICHOL, 23, Forbes-street, near William-street.

**TO LET, a Family Residence, containing seven rooms, kitchen, servant's room. Apply 107, Palmer-street.**

**UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To LET, Paddington, a large Drawing-room and Bedroom, pleasantly situated, with detached kitchen and abundance of water. Terms moderate. Apply at the Post Office, Paddington. July 9, 1868.**

**VACANCIES** at Mrs. F. SHEA'S Boarding-house  
O'Connell-street. Terms moderate.



## COUNCIL PAPER 14

**COUNCIL PAPER.**  
**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.**  
*Observations on the present and probable future wants of the Colony, in connexion with the Administration of Justice.*  
By SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
Law business so very much fluctuates in this colony, both in criminal and in civil matters, that it is ever very easy to predict of any year, what judicial arrangements will be sufficient for despatch. But, for the last eighteen months, it has been found to be

I do not hesitate to say) have, with unalterably reduced incomes, been unreasonably and inconveniently re-tasked in work. The Chairman of Sessions, being also Commissioner of Requests, is so much overworked, that he cannot possibly (I conceive) discharge longer all his duties:—his Courts being already held, at very inconvenient and unprecedented times, and he himself being kept flying all the year round from town to town, without opportunity for study, or one week's repose. The Master, being also

can lay down his head never as at the trial, and he has no proper attention to the case; and he has no proper attention under him, in several departments. The Sheriff's duties are largely increased; and he has so many Jury Summonses to give (the number being very much beyond former proportions), that it is really unobtainable to have the Sheriff attend to his duties.

2. Formerly, the Judges were able to appropriate Saturdays to consultations; and not only were four *et prius* sittings sufficient, but there were occasionally two or three days to spare, which were devoted to the business of drawing judgments, or to study. But during the last year, the Judges have had to provide for two extra *et prius* sittings; and not only

every day fully occupied, but "Remanets" are common at each. The Court also sits on Saturdays; and almost invariably has a full paper, so that consultations, for more than an occasional hour, are impracticable. The Chamber Business has greatly increased. And, whereas formerly we had no business on the Circuit, and five or six days would almost always suffice on the other Circuits, eight and ten days are now common at each. In 1883, the number of new trial motions, causes tried, and actions brought, in the Supreme Court, were exceptional.

3. 162, and 1377. In 1854, the numbers were 63, 29, and 2276. In 1855, there were 97 cases in equity, 1 bill, rule nisi, claim, or petition. In 1866, the number was 114. Insolvencies have increased, from 2 to 78; and the monthly present rate of increase is still greater.

mining there. It could not be fixed for any other case; but the effect is, to prevent consultations (by the three judges) during more than a month of the year, at the most desirable periods for consultation, — and in November to throw on two judges all the other duties, at a time when causes are being tried daily, — and twice a week two Courts sit simultaneously. The same must be said, with regard to the Goulburn Circuit.

4. I have little doubt that if the Brisbane Circuit Court be abolished, a third Crown Prosecutor appointed, and the three remaining Circuits all taken (as they then could and ought to be) within one month only, instead of being spread over six weeks.

yearly—and especially in the supreme Court were believed of all Civil Cases up to one hundred pounds, by "Recorder" Courts—on the plan which I shall recommend presently, a fourth Judge need not be appointed. But still I think that the three would have more duty than is desirable, in reference to the public interest—if business should continue to increase, as it has done the last eighteen months. Judges should have leisure for professional and general reading. As

the end of every Term, also, and every Nisi Prius sitting, they ought to have two or three (or more) open days for conferences. At present they have not — and long have not had. All my own studies, and almost all my office work, have been at night. All this tends to favour the appointment of a fourth judge. But, as a general rule, I believe it is to be of great importance not to have many judges.

the Supreme Court of any country. The responsibility should be, and should be felt to be, very great; and should not be divided among more than are essentially required for the actual work to be done. The position, also, should be looked up to; and it is clear that, in proportion as you make the members of this class many, so will the estimation and prestige of that position diminish.

8. It seems clear to me, moreover, that if a fourth Supreme Court Judge be appointed, (unless, indeed, he be appointed exclusively for Moreton Bay,) there will still be provision required for the due administration of justice in the Northern Districts. At present, that extensive tract of country is placed, we may most say, without the pale of Municipal law:— and sometimes much more effectual and accessible than even the most

court, with a Supreme Court in Sydney, has long been required there. But to have a resident *Supreme Court Judge* at Moreton Bay, would be every way objectionable; and, in truth, almost ludicrous. Such a functionary (although, as originally at Port Phillip, he may be called so,) will be in no respect a Judge of the Supreme Court, which is one and indivisible. The measure will be, in effect, a contradiction: and a contradiction is a contradiction.

ing of one Court in two, for no conceivable purpose. Any separate Court, at and for Moreton Bay, should obviously be so in name as well as in fact—and a separate *Judge*, (whether an appeal lay or not to the other Judges, in Sydney,) would be of all intents and purposes a separate Court.

with few inhabitants,) with a Judge exclusively residing in this;—that he almost necessarily migrates; he has no means of comparing his legal knowledge with that of other men; however ignorant he may (by gradual deterioration) become, there is no one on the spot to detect, and at any rate to expose his ignorance; and he has nothing to excite him to superiority or emulation.

Independently of all this, the Judge is liable to suggestions of being biased, and the like. Whether it be expedient, therefore, or at any rate *wise*, if the measure is to be avoided, to have a sole superior Judge in Brisbane, is a question to be considered. I need give no opinion on it. In any event, of course, the Court or Judge will not have jurisdiction without appeal. The power of appealing is the best (and often the only) security against the several evil tendencies spoken of

the knowledge that the power exists, subject to proper checks and conditions, inspires confidence in the auditor; compels watchfulness and care in the judgment; and its exercise tends, even though an appeal is but rarely interposed, to make decisions uniform, correct, and satisfactory.

question is—(putting aside the question of a Circuit Court in addition)—what its form shall be. I humbly recommend a "Recorder's court"—with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The judge to be styled "Recorder for Brisbane." There will be required, a Crown Prosecutor, (who might be Crown Solicitor also, and discharge the duties of Clerk of the Peace), a Registrar, and a Sheriff—who might

8. If the jurisdiction be *limited*, I would fix the amount in civil cases at \$200; and, in criminal cases, at a sum less than \$500. In the latter case, the jurisdiction would be limited to cases involving a sum less than \$500.

every case except capital ones—wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, perjury, and one or two more to be specified; and restrict the punishment in every case, to a maximum of seven years' hard labour. Perhaps all cases punishable by hard labour or imprisonment might be triable, provided that a limit were established in the punishment:—so that, if a heavier sentence were supposed to be proper, the case might be left for the Circuit Court.

the jurisdiction be *unlimited*, all these questions will of course be avoided. The "Appeal" would remain the same, in either event. And, in either event, it may easily be made matter of arrangement, whether the Recorder shall or not hold a Court at Ipswich—and eventually at Drayton—or other places.

9. The Court, in its civil jurisdiction, should try uniformly (as in a Court of "Conscience" or

"Requests") a case under \$20. All cases above that amount, should be by a jury of four - or of three - unless the parties should agree that the Recorder may decide without a jury. The union of both Judge and jury (as is the practice now in the Court of Requests) in giving the verdict, is open to serious objections. These small cases might be called "Requests Cases," and the costs be proportionably trifling.

10. If of limited jurisdiction, the ~~Magistrate~~ should nevertheless have power to *initiate* proceedings to any ~~amount~~, as in cases of arrest, or *Ne Exeat*, or *Waste*. And to his court should go all cases of appeal, which by the present law are carried to the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

11. If he is to have limited jurisdiction, it would (perhaps or may be thought) to follow that a fourth Judge would be indispensible. Such Judge would, in

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* on the substrate.

cases for the decision of the Supreme Court the Act 13 Viet. No. 8.  
That in civil causes above \$20, an appeal shall the Supreme Court from every decision of the  
the Recorder shall have the power to issue of habeas corpus, to bring before him any per- ally, and to be produced in his district.  
That the Recorder shall have power to order the of any person in his district liable to be ar-  
That there shall be a bailiff attached to the Re-

That there shall be a court-keeper attached to that who shall act also as the clerk.  
That the offices of the Crown Prosecutor and Messenger of Court of Requests be abolished; recent officers to receive each, as a compensation, lordship in one of the Districts.  
If such Courts should be established, I think would be no necessity for increasing the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court. I consider such increase highly objectionable.  
The only way in which I think the fourth Judge has useful is in the sense of the fourth Judge.

should be a separate Court for Equity, Insolvent and Ecclesiastical business. The Court to sit in a different building; so that there may be a distinct Court for each. The Judge to take precedence with the Judges, according to date of appointment, and to receive the same salary. Appeals from his decision Court composed of the Chief Justice, one of the Judges, and the Equity Judge himself.

By His Honor Mr. Justice THURTELL.

In my opinion, the Assistant Barrister's Act of 1844, the County Courts' Act of England, and the Act of Requests' Act of this Colony, furnish ma-

for legislation, out of which a "District Court" for this Colony may be advantageously conducted.

In Jurisdiction in the District Court to the £10 in civil cases might be exercised by the of the Court alone. Beyond that sum, and to the extent of £100, the Judge should be assisted by assessors, being Magistrates of the district in the Court site. Above £50 an Appeal should be the Supreme Court.

For the present, Moreton Bay should not be included with; as, in the event of the Constitutional matter approved of, by the appointment of a fourth

The judicial requirements of that district will be divided for. For the present, three District Courts, and the county of Cumberland forming one), for Maitland, Goulburn, and Bathurst, will be. The Maitland district should extend to Maitland, and an intermediate Court might be held at Plainfield. Goulburn district should embrace Maitland and Yass:—Bathurst, Wellington and the Maitland district.

In criminal matters, these Courts should exercise jurisdiction in all cases not capital. Cases of criminal information, and perhaps cases of perjury, should be accepted also.

A person of legal education could be found in the district of Albany, it would be very desirable, at great distance, and the inconvenience and expense of moving prisoners to the Circuit and other parts of the colony, that a district Judge should be appointed for Albany. Or it might be arranged, that the Judge of the District Court of Goulburn visit Albany in his judicial capacity twice a year.

The present Commissioner and Chairman, whose duties are now occupied for the most part, in travelling from district to district, might discharge the duties of District Judge for Sydney and elsewhere.

to perform the duties of Chief Commissioner of solvent Court.

To these courts there should be attached an assize, who should perform the duties of Prothonotary, Master in Equity, Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, Clerk of Arraigns, and also of prisoner-counsel on the trial of criminals.

I also concur in the suggestion of Mr. Justice Dickinson that the offices of Crown Prosecutor and Commissioner of the Court of Requests should be abolished; and that present officers receive a judgeship as an equivalent appointment. I also concur in the opinion that

the court should have the power to direct pay-

by mistake of the amount of verdict, where, at the time of the case, the judge should entertain an opinion that the injury or hardship might be removed from the immediate enforcement of a judgment.

Where the plaintiff and defendant reside in different districts, the plaintiff should have the option of bringing the action in whichever district he thought best, unless on cause shown before the judge he see reason for changing the venue.

On the above or similar arrangements being made, I do not think that an accession to the jurisdiction of the bench will be requisite.

RECRUITING SONG.

RECRUIT.

We'll go to the Crimea  
What Quaker dare say, No!  
Our Country says, Go be a  
Defence against the foe.

SERGEANT.

And those in fight the foremost,  
The Queen will deck with stars;  
And those whom we adore most,  
Will kiss our boxwood spears.

RECRUITS.  
We'll go to the Crimea,  
For story to the Bards:  
We'll bear its high renown  
The glory of the Guards.\*

SERGEANT.  
We'll go and join like others  
The Frank and wild Cossack.  
We'll go and share like brothers  
Their glory and their grave.

RECRUITS.  
We'll go to the Crimea,  
Shall "timid cossacks" mar!  
No. Fifty-five will see a  
Piercing flash to the star.

SERGEANT.  
 For, are not Britain's forces  
 Her soldiers and her tars;  
 And are not her resources  
 A match against the Czar's?  
  
 RECRUITS.  
 The triumph is thine.  
 Exceed, no valour can;  
 To beat, we've no idea,  
 The deeds of Ickermann.  
  
 SERGEANT.  
 The heroes where we're going,  
 Have slain the laurus bore;  
 But fresher crowns are waiting  
 For those who follow here.

For other heres there,  
**RECRUIT.**  
 The Forts of the Crimea  
 We'll level with the ground.  
 Our native land will see us  
 When Czartoryski's is crowned.

**SERGEANT.**  
 And thou in light the foremost  
 The Queen will deck with stars;  
 And those whom they adore most,  
 Will kiss their honoured scars.

**A.**

Caldesheim Guards at Inkermann withstood the charges of

**IMPOUNDING.**—July 2. F. om Macleary, for trappan on rented lands; damage and driving, J. 6d. one bull—black and spotted poley cow, near ear cropped, O off-rump, DB off hind end.  
—Also, from McEwen's, for same cause—Red and white bull, about 15 months old, unbranded, ED and unblinded, JF near rump, JF conjoined off rump, near ear  
Bursberry, for same cause—Black and red near-rump with O or B ridge cow, ear matted, O off-rump.

[illegible]

4 on ribs, 100 lb on shoulder. If not claimed, they will be the 27th July. A. BURNETT. 10s. 3d.  
 5000.—June 11. From Lee Mount, for trespass; damage. 10s. 3d. —Brown horse, small bit of white off hind fetlock.  
 The line M.M. conjoined near shoulder, 6 years old, 14h, handle  
 If the above horse is not released on or before the 21st it  
 will be sold. J. DILLMAN. 2s. 6d.

Poison  
and C  
sues  
one A  
sized  
Lyons  
and M  
compl  
ultimo  
his ra  
taking  
are yo  
the po  
ing, a  
being  
ness w  
witness  
a sum  
see the  
them;  
mornin  
them t  
ing; it  
up; ha  
dant w  
releas  
to the  
on his  
case, o  
alight  
only q  
at any  
tute the  
plainan  
wrong  
ne. I  
were n  
the co  
hours u  
self und  
no one  
submit  
driven  
advant  
upon  
to their  
place,  
being to  
any offi  
the att  
defende  
them to  
parties  
the att  
compl  
complai  
passing  
own ya  
allowing  
to relea

(F

SHOCKE  
reached  
Macque  
then de  
upon  
placed b  
their de  
him, w  
he appe  
it time  
side. I  
held ove  
a verdict  
us  
readers  
will be  
pointed  
to be t  
the spiri  
taken p  
with oth  
for the y  
of the b  
which w  
library.  
has als  
of the  
played v  
sion of  
commod  
Crown  
has sec  
residence  
wishere  
condem  
The  
on Mon  
under th  
he had  
mean t  
the usu  
RIDING  
appears  
of the  
previous  
on Thu  
Saturday  
deceas  
vions de  
He at fi  
quently  
that he  
had be  
The de  
sum of  
The  
the City  
profes  
of the D  
a survey  
question  
tions b  
and do  
under  
MONS  
survey  
measuri  
town ap  
at prob  
date.  
also be  
cultural  
Macque  
Surrey  
there as  
the num  
fidelity  
assembly  
DRAB  
One wh  
who, fr  
he had  
to over  
and of  
the Ed  
ried, as  
of the  
a state  
which  
capacity  
not o  
so impo  
specially  
sides of  
the  
is also  
of acco  
sions of  
the ca  
then t  
earth  
children  
their p  
successful  
arrived  
rivals  
ous as  
any  
need  
turned  
ealed  
that  
the hi  
at the  
point  
all a  
some  
a mo  
stice  
sally  
over







Journal of Management Inquiry 22(1)

[www.nla.gov.au/nla.news-page150](http://www.nla.gov.au/nla.news-page150)



## DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO BE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	PLACE.	TIME.	WATER.	WIND.	TEMP.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855.	11	8	1	6	5	6

## The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855.

THE business of the Legislative Council yesterday was principally of a technical character, being confined to the initiation and progress of Private Bills, with the exception of D. LANG's motion for a Committee on Immigration. The honorable and reverend member addressed the House at very considerable length on the five topics contained in his resolutions, which are as follows:—

That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the whole subject of immigration; and that such Committee be instructed to—(1) Whether the present laws and regulations on the subject of immigration operate as an incentive and encouragement, or as a preventive and obstruction to immigration; (2) What classes of immigrants are principally required for the industrial operations of the colony; (3) Whether anything, and, if anything, what can be done by the Government and the public to ensure the immediate distribution and employment, and the speedy settlement of immigrants on their arrival in the colony; (4) Whether a great and important object can be done by the Government and the public to ensure the immediate distribution and employment, and the speedy settlement of immigrants on their arrival in the colony; (5) Whether such a committee consist of the following Members, viz., Mr. McEwen, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Cowper, Mr. George Bowen, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Martin, Mr. Flood, and Mr. Bligh.

The House, which was unusually thin, manifested little interest in the Rev. member's speech, and on his sitting down the Colonial Secretary, on the ground that all these topics had been discussed before by the Immigration Committee of last year, and which had made only a report expressive of a desire to inquire further into the subject, moved the previous question. Mr. PARKES supported the original motion on the ground that there were great faults in the present Immigration system, which the resolutions of the hon. and rev. member would go to cure. He denounced the opposition to the reverend member's proposition, as being based on personal grounds, and expressed his belief that he possessed the confidence of a larger portion of the intelligent citizens of New South Wales than any other man in the colony. The COLONIAL TREASURER briefly replied to the statements of Mr. Parkes, which with some exaggeration, as to the state of the subject, were reiterated by Mr. Campbell. Mr. DONALDSON, while owning the importance of the considerations involved in the resolutions, confessed that, after the personal matters which had been discussed in that House, in regard to the proceedings of the reverend member in regard to Immigration, he did not think he was a proper member to preside over a committee on such a subject. Mr. FLOOD opposed Mr. DONALDSON's view of the question; which he contended was not of a personal character. Mr. MORRIS agreed with Mr. DONALDSON, and after a few remarks from the SOLICITOR-GENERAL and Mr. HENRY OSBORNE, on the motion of Mr. COWPER, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday week.

The Pyrmont Bridge Company's Incorporation Bill was read a first time. The Bill for granting certain powers of Sale of Lands, &c., to the Committee of the Mechanics' School of Arts, was introduced and read a first time. The Joint Stock Bank Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Moreton Bay Immigration and Land Company's Bill was also referred to a Select Committee. The House adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock.

By a lucky intervention of Mr. COWPER, the motion for a Committee on Immigration, made by Dr. LANG, was saved from total defeat. The motion was introduced with considerable ability, and tended to strengthen the common feeling of regret, that talents which might challenge a wide comparison within the walls of that House, were rendered almost useless by alleged misconduct outside. The mover propounded nothing extravagant, and observed measured language which is the test of modern wisdom. That great defects exist in the present system of immigration is universally confessed. It is not possible that it should be otherwise while a colonial interest of such moment is confined practically to the prejudices and partialities of men, who act not for the colonies but for Great Britain. The Emigration policy so often called in question in our Legislature is conducted upon principles which must, under the circumstances, always prevail. The maxim of trade is "to buy cheap and sell dear." The maxim of the Commissioners is, "to retain the best portion of the population and get rid of the worst." All who conduct the business of Emigration at home operate upon this principle, except when they are subject to the fear of recoil or the urgent remonstrances of the colonies.

The object of the colonies, on the contrary, is to exclude the idle, the pauperized, and the depraved, and not only to obtain as many as possible by a given outlay, but of the best possible class. It cannot be expected that they will be adjusted to mutual satisfaction. The first reform requisite is the reduction of the discretionary power of the Commissioners, and the selection of emigrants by persons who have an interest in the colonies, and who are immediately responsible to the Colonial Legislature.

Although the opposition of the Government to the motion of Dr. LANG was made somewhat awkwardly, it was certainly not unreasonable. The announcement by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of a new scheme of emigration seemed to require that all others should be fairly examined, and that the plan which, during the last two years has been adopted in Tasmania, be submitted to the Legislative Council. We have already explained some of the details of this plan, and the beneficial results which follow its adoption. It devolves upon the agents of employers and others the selection of emigrants; it offers great facilities to family emigration; and it has been found, that shipowners will undertake to convey emigrants to the colonies upon the engagements of the Colonial Government to make good the passage money, irrespective of the guarantees of Downing-street.

There is one paragraph in the Minute which points to the reparation required by the Government House, and there is another which points to the state of the harbour in reference to the defences. It occurs to many censors of the Minute that there is upon the whole greater probability that the Government House will soon be repaired, than that an effective defence will be raised against any adversary who may choose to insult this port. We have heard, too, some serious questions in reference to the imposition of new burdens. From the GOVERNOR's Minute, it is clear that he contemplates throwing upon the colony, through the medium of rates, everything that the population at large would be likely to value as local conveniences and improvements. Now this must require a very considerable sum. We have stated, and repeat, that we are strongly attached to the idea of municipal government—understanding by it all civil and economical interests which can be included in a given circle; and understanding by it also the exclusion of the central government from that circle, excepting for the purpose of oversight or legal supervision. But it certainly was never contemplated that municipal institutions should be simply an imposition of local taxes that the inhabitants should have to pay, and that, in exchange for the benefit of the rates, they should be required to contribute to the support of the central government, new and very large, and in some instances, burdensome additions in the shape of an increased tariff.

We really think it would be to the advantage of the Government to withdraw almost every measure contemplating great changes and increased burdens until another Council shall be chosen. Many measures proposed by the Governor are, in our estimation, well worthy of the careful consideration of the country. We are not afraid of incurring a debt provided it be incurred to pay usef ul officers, and to form imperfect works. But if we are to borrow, and to make the debt so contracted the first charge upon the Customs' revenue, it is obvious that the absorption of these funds will throw upon the public a permanent burden, and ultimately lead to intolerable taxation, or otherwise to a disgraceful repudiation. We are not afraid of any of the changes likely to be incurred in the administration of the local councils of the country, providing that the administration be entrusted to the inhabitants with such authority and political dignity as shall make the possession of office an object of respectable ambition, and induce the various districts to cultivate the public spirit which can never exist in a country where everything is derived from or subject to single individuals. The colony will be properly impressed with the fact that the concessions made by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL with respect to the reserved revenue and the schedules, is a concession for which no other authority is shown than his own, and which has no guarantee than that it is right. In the changes which take place, it is impossible to tell who will be in the Council or who in Government House, after the lapse of a few months. No man of the world expects that his personal character should be confounded with his political position.—What he would do, providing he had immortality, or providing he was fixed like marble within the walls of his mansion, is no assurance that the thing he purposes to do will be adopted by the successors to his office, or be confirmed by those who exercise superior control. We have no faith, and are entitled to have none, in the Government of these colonies. There is scarcely an account of record of a promise being freely made and honestly kept. Evasions, vacillations, lofty pretences, and private corruption, have marked the whole conduct of the Colonial Government since the days of Lord Hillsborough to the present hour. There is a higher general standard of morality, and its influence in some measure penetrates the cabinets of ministers, and throws a decent veil over the policy of their subordinates, but not to trust is the first condition of being trusted. If the House confides it will deserve no confidence. If it receives a verbal assurance where it ought to have a formal and notified pledge, it will deserve to feel hereafter that it was the dupe, not of deliberate deceit, but of unfounded assurances.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We believe that the class of emigrants introduced under this plan have been immeasurably superior to the ordinary cargoes of the Commissioners. They have been so much so that employers have expressed an earnest wish to re-open operations upon the same system, by despatching their successful agents to England for reinforcements of the labouring and other classes of the population. It is perhaps too soon to judge fully of the permanent suitability of this scheme—everything has a tendency to deteriorate, and a plan which is admirable while watched over by persons who are responsible for its success, will often become intolerable if committed to inferior hands and surrendered to corruptions which accumulate around any system by which patronage is to be exercised, and money is to be spent. We hope that no prejudice will prevent the Council carefully considering the proposal, and it is not impossible that they may be able to suggest improvements by which it will be rendered still more effective.

A large portion of the debate was a discussion of the merits of Dr. LANG—the eulogy on the past career of the reverend gentleman, and the prediction of his posthumous fame pronounced by the members for Sydney, will find more sympathy without the walls of the House than it elicited within. It is a consolation to the friends of Dr. LANG that no reproach tolerated among legislators will stain his well-earned character. The reasons assigned for opposing his motion by some honourable members, viz., their personal distrust of the mover, are certainly doubtful; we have a strong impression that, wherever a public body is organized by law, its members cannot be personally degraded by their co-operation, with men whom the law has placed in the same sphere. It used to be said in the olden times—in the golden days of MACQUARIE—that "no man is out of society till he is hanged," and in truth, if a very severe standard be chosen, it will be found most awkward and unmanageable. When an individual happens to incur the dislike of a great majority, it is possible to put him under a ban, and by a conspiracy expel him from all associations, but it will often happen that those most deserving of exclusion have means of retaliation not to be despised.

There is no end to the difficulties of fastidiousness. If amidst a wide spreading taint, meeting an individual in an office which he acquires by legal appointment will really damage those with whom he has official intercourse, there is no telling where the process of purification will be complete. It is quite clear that the world has not attained to that happy condition when all men can carry a microscope or even an opera-glass, without becoming acquainted with more than it is desirable to know, and seeing beyond the boundaries of their own pleasure grounds, a less agreeable prospect.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the opinions of practical men respecting the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S Financial Minute in connection with his scheme for the improvement of the colony, and we shall give their opinions rather than lay stress upon our own.

The common impression is, doubtless, very favourable to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL. There is something despicable in the devil-may-care spirit of some of the former Governments. The people have been deeply offended at times, not only by class legislation, but by the diffident attitudes of official men. But this is not all: the "Let alone policy" is good when it results from true discrimination of the functions of Government,—when these are distinguished from duties of mere citizenship, but it is an entirely different thing when resulting from a total indifference to the well-being of the community; when the only concern of those who ride in the Government coach is that the cattle may suffer no lack of provender, and that the attendants may have the proper quantity of refreshment. It is gratifying that a ruler may be found who looks upon work as the condition of human existence, and while receiving a respectable salary, and enjoying an honourable title, is prepared to see the machinery of the state, is not lacking in oil; and that those who are entrusted with its management have some regard to its proper design.

We believe, however, that the breadth and multiplicity of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S plans have taken all parties by surprise, and have deprived several fair gentlemen of their breath entirely. The numerous good intentions with which Government House is paved has filled their imagination with a thousand terrible images. They know the adage and they dread it. Their own attempts to follow the GOVERNOR are not less ridiculously lagging than when he took "the great leap," which filled the colony with admiration. Messages, minutes, bills,—rain thick upon them. Not answers to the questions of the House,—but tasks set down with relentless firmness. Like a young schoolboy who finds, when looking for his holidays, that his careful pedagogue has given him work. He hears, with dropping jaws, the friendly expectations of his master. "During your holidays you will write four letters of the dictionary, get the first book of Virgil, and the fifth of Paradise Lost." The elysium of his expectations thus vanishes away, and "wilds immeasureably spread, seem lengthening as he goes." It is precisely so with many about Government House, and many, too, within the Legislative Council. They knew this was the last session—they anticipated that its labours would be light, and its transgressions few. Never did they dream that its menial some great measures, but a new scheme of policy would be initiated, and that they would be drawn into the discussion of great principles, involving the interests of a great future.

Perhaps the GOVERNOR has overlooked the fact that while he may be "posted up" in the theory and practice which he has propounded to the House, to most of those who hear him it is new. No doubt they have all discussed upon railroads, and upon municipal government, and upon emigration, and upon education, and upon a board of public works,—upon the keeping of the public accounts, and upon the appointing of public officers,—but they are no more prepared for the extensive plans and wide spreading details included in the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S policy than they are prepared to construct a provisional government. They are aware, too, that some of the most important are rather theories to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL than the results of his personal observation and experience, and they think that he might have been a safer guide had he taken more time to inquire his path.

In pulling down old fabrics, and erecting new, it is necessary to proceed with the utmost caution, lest the old should be abandoned before the new one can be raised. In looking on the large debt already upon the colony, and the enormous expenditure of the civil Government, the utter dereliction of defences, and the present state of Europe, it is thought that it would not be easy to borrow money, nor very safe to spend it.

There is one paragraph in the Minute which points to the reparation required by the Government House, and there is another which points to the state of the harbour in reference to the defences. It occurs to many censors of the Minute that there is upon the whole greater probability that the Government House will soon be repaired, than that an effective defence will be raised against any adversary who may choose to insult this port. We have heard, too, some serious questions in reference to the imposition of new burdens. From the GOVERNOR's Minute, it is clear that he contemplates throwing upon the colony, through the medium of rates, everything that the population at large would be likely to value as local conveniences and improvements. Now this must require a very considerable sum. We have stated, and repeat, that we are strongly attached to the idea of municipal government—understanding by it all civil and economical interests which can be included in a given circle; and understanding by it also the exclusion of the central government from that circle, excepting for the purpose of oversight or legal supervision. But it certainly was never contemplated that municipal institutions should be simply an imposition of local taxes that the inhabitants should have to pay, and that, in exchange for the benefit of the rates, they should be required to contribute to the support of the central government, new and very large, and in some instances, burdensome additions in the shape of an increased tariff.

We really think it would be to the advantage of the Government to withdraw almost every measure contemplating great changes and increased burdens until another Council shall be chosen. Many measures proposed by the Governor are, in our estimation, well worthy of the careful consideration of the country. We are not afraid of incurring a debt provided it be incurred to pay usef ul officers, and to form imperfect works. But if we are to borrow, and to make the debt so contracted the first charge upon the Customs' revenue, it is obvious that the absorption of these funds will throw upon the public a permanent burden, and ultimately lead to intolerable taxation, or otherwise to a disgraceful repudiation. We are not afraid of any of the changes likely to be incurred in the administration of the local councils of the country, providing that the administration be entrusted to the inhabitants with such authority and political dignity as shall make the possession of office an object of respectable ambition, and induce the various districts to cultivate the public spirit which can never exist in a country where everything is derived from or subject to single individuals. The colony will be properly impressed with the fact that the concessions made by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL with respect to the reserved revenue and the schedules, is a concession for which no other authority is shown than his own, and which has no guarantee than that it is right. In the changes which take place, it is impossible to tell who will be in the Council or who in Government House, after the lapse of a few months. No man of the world expects that his personal character should be confounded with his political position.—What he would do, providing he had immortality, or providing he was fixed like marble within the walls of his mansion, is no assurance that the thing he purposes to do will be adopted by the successors to his office, or be confirmed by those who exercise superior control. We have no faith, and are entitled to have none, in the Government of these colonies. There is scarcely an account of record of a promise being freely made and honestly kept. Evasions, vacillations, lofty pretences, and private corruption, have marked the whole conduct of the Colonial Government since the days of Lord Hillsborough to the present hour. There is a higher general standard of morality, and its influence in some measure penetrates the cabinets of ministers, and throws a decent veil over the policy of their subordinates, but not to trust is the first condition of being trusted. If the House confides it will deserve no confidence. If it receives a verbal assurance where it ought to have a formal and notified pledge, it will deserve to feel hereafter that it was the dupe, not of deliberate deceit, but of unfounded assurances.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We really think it would be to the advantage of the Government to withdraw almost every measure contemplating great changes and increased burdens until another Council shall be chosen. Many measures proposed by the Governor are, in our estimation, well worthy of the careful consideration of the country. We are not afraid of incurring a debt provided it be incurred to pay usef ul officers, and to form imperfect works. But if we are to borrow, and to make the debt so contracted the first charge upon the Customs' revenue, it is obvious that the absorption of these funds will throw upon the public a permanent burden, and ultimately lead to intolerable taxation, or otherwise to a disgraceful repudiation. We are not afraid of any of the changes likely to be incurred in the administration of the local councils of the country, providing that the administration be entrusted to the inhabitants with such authority and political dignity as shall make the possession of office an object of respectable ambition, and induce the various districts to cultivate the public spirit which can never exist in a country where everything is derived from or subject to single individuals. The colony will be properly impressed with the fact that the concessions made by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL with respect to the reserved revenue and the schedules, is a concession for which no other authority is shown than his own, and which has no guarantee than that it is right. In the changes which take place, it is impossible to tell who will be in the Council or who in Government House, after the lapse of a few months. No man of the world expects that his personal character should be confounded with his political position.—What he would do, providing he had immortality, or providing he was fixed like marble within the walls of his mansion, is no assurance that the thing he purposes to do will be adopted by the successors to his office, or be confirmed by those who exercise superior control. We have no faith, and are entitled to have none, in the Government of these colonies. There is scarcely an account of record of a promise being freely made and honestly kept. Evasions, vacillations, lofty pretences, and private corruption, have marked the whole conduct of the Colonial Government since the days of Lord Hillsborough to the present hour. There is a higher general standard of morality, and its influence in some measure penetrates the cabinets of ministers, and throws a decent veil over the policy of their subordinates, but not to trust is the first condition of being trusted. If the House confides it will deserve no confidence. If it receives a verbal assurance where it ought to have a formal and notified pledge, it will deserve to feel hereafter that it was the dupe, not of deliberate deceit, but of unfounded assurances.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We really think it would be to the advantage of the Government to withdraw almost every measure contemplating great changes and increased burdens until another Council shall be chosen. Many measures proposed by the Governor are, in our estimation, well worthy of the careful consideration of the country. We are not afraid of incurring a debt provided it be incurred to pay usef ul officers, and to form imperfect works. But if we are to borrow, and to make the debt so contracted the first charge upon the Customs' revenue, it is obvious that the absorption of these funds will throw upon the public a permanent burden, and ultimately lead to intolerable taxation, or otherwise to a disgraceful repudiation. We are not afraid of any of the changes likely to be incurred in the administration of the local councils of the country, providing that the administration be entrusted to the inhabitants with such authority and political dignity as shall make the possession of office an object of respectable ambition, and induce the various districts to cultivate the public spirit which can never exist in a country where everything is derived from or subject to single individuals. The colony will be properly impressed with the fact that the concessions made by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL with respect to the reserved revenue and the schedules, is a concession for which no other authority is shown than his own, and which has no guarantee than that it is right. In the changes which take place, it is impossible to tell who will be in the Council or who in Government House, after the lapse of a few months. No man of the world expects that his personal character should be confounded with his political position.—What he would do, providing he had immortality, or providing he was fixed like marble within the walls of his mansion, is no assurance that the thing he purposes to do will be adopted by the successors to his office, or be confirmed by those who exercise superior control. We have no faith, and are entitled to have none, in the Government of these colonies. There is scarcely an account of record of a promise being freely made and honestly kept. Evasions, vacillations, lofty pretences, and private corruption, have marked the whole conduct of the Colonial Government since the days of Lord Hillsborough to the present hour. There is a higher general standard of morality, and its influence in some measure penetrates the cabinets of ministers, and throws a decent veil over the policy of their subordinates, but not to trust is the first condition of being trusted. If the House confides it will deserve no confidence. If it receives a verbal assurance where it ought to have a formal and notified pledge, it will deserve to feel hereafter that it was the dupe, not of deliberate deceit, but of unfounded assurances.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

They have been long thirsting for the sweet waters of political power; let them beware lest they should find that they have been deluded by a mirage. We want more time for deliberation, and we have a strong opinion that more deliberation on the part of the people will give a better prospect of ultimate success to the great projects of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

obtained. So where a bankrupt after his sequestration, before certificates, issued to the plaintiff two promissory notes, to secure a debt due before the bankruptcy, the certificates obtained subsequently was held to be no bar to the action on the notes—*2 Rep. 72*. In *Wright v. Wright*, 11 H. 116, in which a promise was held to bind, occurred where a bankrupt, after obtaining his certificate, said, the plaintiff should be no loser, but that he would pay when he was able. Two of the judges in the majority conditionally promised, and that the plaintiff should show the defendant was able to pay; but Lord Loughborough thought it amounted to an absolute promise. But in all the cases I had the words made import a promise. A mere acknowledgment of the debt will not suffice—even a promise to deliver goods in satisfaction of the debt will not suffice—it must be a promise to pay.

As the alleged promises here relied on are contained in correspondence, to which the defendant's signature is attached, they may be regarded as promises made in writing, but I do not think it was requisite the promise should be a written one. However, it appears to me there has been no absolute promise to pay, but only a promise to give, which character and Lord Pollock's letter consist of a series of proposals and offers, but do not amount to a distinct acknowledgement, accompanied by an unqualified promise to pay. So far back as December, 1848, immediately after he obtained his certificate, he applied Mr. Beames "if Mr. Pollard does not complete the purchase by the 1st of March, then he undertakes the management under the conditions, but is not responsible beyond the management." To the extent of the debt, Mr. Beames is accountable. But from the date of that assignment in May, 1853, Pollard was in possession by his own right, and as to a part of the premises he sold, his account was settled before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession of the premises for some time before the date of the assignment, so as to what purpose for what consideration did he pay \$500, as acknowledged by Beames to have been received in that deed, for he had the equity of redemption of the premises, and he had been in possession











